

TR/SR(C/M)/JULY/16
Departmental Examination of Engineering Officers
July-2016

SIMPLE RULES
(Without books)
(Civil and Mechanical)

Full Marks – 100

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.

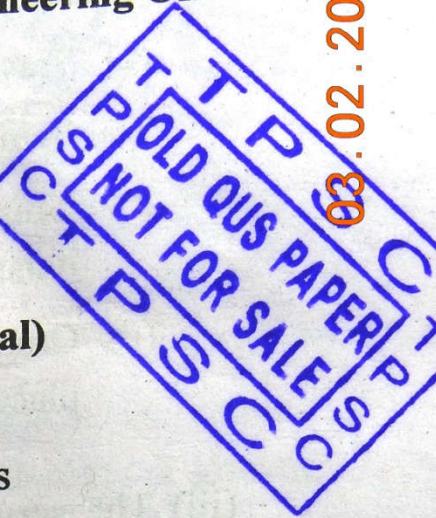
PART – I

1. Four options are given against each of the following questions. Select the best / correct option among the four options and write in the answer sheet.

Answer any 15 (*fifteen*) questions : $15 \times 2 = 30$

- (i) Duty includes service as a probationer or apprentice provided that such service is followed by confirmation ; and
 - (a) Preparatory time
 - (b) Joining time
 - (c) Release time
 - (d) Journey time

[Turn over



(ii) As per FR 9, compensatory allowance includes

- (a) Travelling allowance
- (b) Sumptuary allowance
- (c) Grant of free passage by sea to any place outside India.
- (d) Grant of free passage by sea from any place outside India

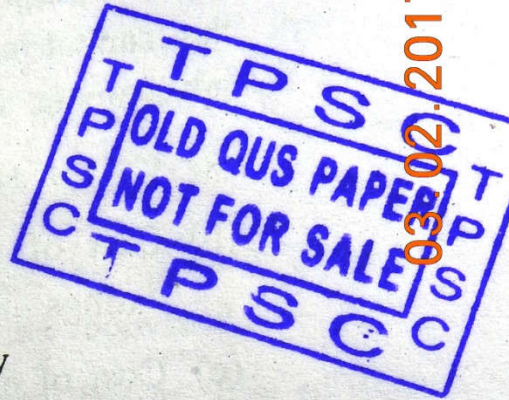
(iii) The service in which a government servant receives his pay with the sanction of government from any source other than the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State or of a Union Territory is termed as :

- (a) Alien service
- (b) External service
- (c) Overseas service
- (d) Foreign service

(iv) Additional pay granted to a government servant to save him from a loss of substantive pay in respect of a permanent post other than a tenure post due to a revision of pay or to any reduction of such substantive pay

otherwise than as a disciplinary measure is termed as

- (a) Special pay
- (b) Personal pay
- (c) Non-recurring pay
- (d) Compensatory pay



(v) Pay, which rises by periodical increments from a minimum to a maximum, is known as

- (a) Ascenting pay
- (b) Substantive pay
- (c) Time-scale pay
- (d) Incremental pay

(vi) The time allowed to a government servant by which to join a new post is termed as

- (a) Journey time
- (b) Preparatory time
- (c) Travelling time
- (d) Joining time

(vii) For the purpose of assessment of licence fee, the capital cost of a residence owned by government shall also include

(a) Cost of sanitary installations and fittings

(b) Cost of water supply installations and fittings

(c) Cost of electric installations and fittings

(d) All the three i.e. (a), (b) and (c).

(viii) Standard licence fee of a residence can not be determined for some reasons, which are recorded in writing at the time of allotment. Licence fee for this residence is fixed by the government on the basis of the actual expenditure on the construction or the cost of acquisition of the building, cost of fittings etc. plus 10% of the amount so arrived. The government servant i.e. the allottee shall pay the less of this licence fee as

(a) 8% of his monthly emoluments

(b) 10% of his monthly emoluments

(c) 6% of his monthly emoluments

(d) 12% of his monthly emoluments

(ix) Additions / alterations to government residences, if considered necessary, may be carried out in all similar residences in a standardized manner for which, from the allottees

(a) Additional licence fee @ 5% of the emoluments may be recovered

(b) Additional licence fee @ 6% of the emoluments may be recovered

(c) Additional licence fee @ 8% of the emoluments may be recovered

(d) No additional licence fee may be recovered.

(x) Temporary / semi permanent structures, lacking in basic facilities like sewerage system, CGI sheet roofing without false ceiling etc. may be classified as substandard / unclassified accommodation, if constructed before

(a) 1950 (b) 1960

(c) 1965 (d) 1970

(xi) An officer, occupying a lower type of accommodation, refuses to accept allotment of his entitled type. He will now be charged,

in addition to the normal rate of licence fee in respect of the lower type of accommodation

- (a) One month's licence fee for the higher type of accommodation, so allotted
- (b) Licence fee for the higher type of residence for the remaining part of allotment year of the higher type of residence
- (c) Two month's licence fee for the higher type of accommodation, so allotted
- (d) Additional two month's licence fee for the lower of accommodation

(xii) A government servant is allotted accommodation of higher type than his entitlement on his own request. He will be charged

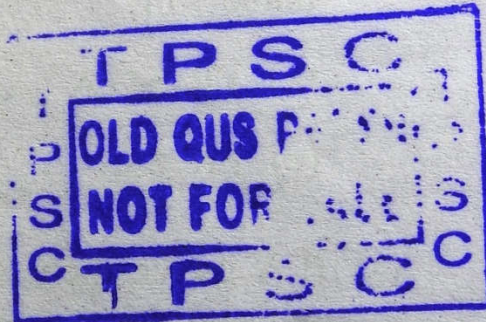
- (a) @ 20% of his monthly emoluments
- (b) Double the full standard licence fee
- (c) Three times the flat rate of licence fee or full standard licence fee whichever is higher
- (d) Three times the full standard licence fee.

(xiii) In all cases of out of turn allotment of a government residence, the allottee will be charged, till he becomes eligible for in-turn allotment

- (a) Three times of licence fee
- (b) Four times of licence fee
- (c) Five times of licence fee
- (d) Six times of licence fee

(xiv) An officer is, in occupation of a government accommodation, is transferred to a place outside the station. As per relevant provision under FR-45-A, he can retain the accommodation for

- (a) Two months
- (b) Three months
- (c) Four months
- (d) Six months



(xv) The period of suspension of a government employee has exceeded three months. The competent authority is of the opinion that the period of suspension has been prolonged due to reasons attributable to the concerned government employee. In view of this, the said competent authority may reduce the subsistence, allowed during the first three

months of suspension by a suitable amount,
not exceeding

- (a) 30%
- (b) 40%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 25%

(xvi) When a government servant under suspension dies before the disciplinary proceedings instituted against him are concluded, the period between the date of suspension and the date of death shall be treated as duty for all purposes and his family shall be paid the full pay and allowances for that period to which he had be entitled had he not been suspended. This is as per relevant provisions made in

- (a) FR 54-A
- (b) FR 54-B
- (c) FR 53
- (d) FR 55

(xvii) A government servant uses a portion of a government accommodation for doing office works. He is entitled to

- (a) a rebate of 1% of licence fee
- (b) a rebate of 2% of licence fee
- (c) a rebate of 1.5% of licence fee
- (d) no rebate.

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- (b) 40%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 25%

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- (c) a rebate of 1.5% of licence fee
- (d) no rebate.

PART – II

2. Answer any 6 (six) questions :

6×5=30

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(i) State, in the light of SR 319, the items of works, expenditure incurred on which shall be regarded as expenditure upon the preparation of site and to be included in the capital cost of a residence owned by the government.

(ii) As laid down in SR 194-A, the right of a government servant to travelling allowance is forfeited or deemed to have been relinquished if the claim for it is not preferred within one year from the date on which it became due. Discuss, in brief, the relaxation made to it by SR 17.

(iii) A government servant is absent from his headquarters. State the circumstances when he can be considered to be on tour.

How can a Government servant who is not entitled to travelling allowances for journeys on tour, may also be allowed to draw travelling allowances ?

(iv) How period of absence from headquarter is calculated for drawing Daily allowance ?

A government servant, on duty, undertakes a journey by air. State the way in which his entire absence from duty will be reckoned, specially when the plane is late.

(v) A government servant, while on tour, left his place of half on Sundays and holidays in the morning and returned the same evening. State the circumstances when daily allowance can be allowed to him.

(vi) State the meanings of "Probable Cost", "Ordinary Repairs" and "Special Repairs" as clarified vide SR 322(2) in connection with the calculation under sub-clause (b) of clause III of FR 45-A of the standard licence fee of a residence owned by the government.

(vii) State, in brief, the elements of expenditure incurred by the government for providing additional services to the allottees of government accommodation that should be taken into account for fixing the rate of recovery from the occupants of government accommodation.

(viii) How many times LTC facilities are admissible to a State government employee during his entire service career ?

What restrictions in respect of availing the first LTC, the last LTC and the minimum gap between two LTCs are stipulated in LTC rules for the State Government employees ?

PART – III

3. Answer any 2 (two) questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (i) Define : Young person, Day, Prime mover.
- (ii) Explain, in the light of relevant provisions of Factories Act, 1948, that the company may be occupier of a factory but directors cannot automatically be called occupiers.
- (iii) Describe, in brief, the measures to be taken to ensure adequate ventilation and proper comfortable temperature in a factory.
- (iv) More than 250 workers are ordinarily employed in a factory. State the measures to be taken in respect of latrines and urinals for them.

PART – IV

4. Four options are given against each of the following questions. Select the best / correct option among the four options and write in the answer sheet.

Answer any 10 (ten) questions : $10 \times 2 = 20$

- (i) All incidentals and other expenditure including expenditure on store which is incurred for the management of an office, for the working of technical establishment such as a laboratory,

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a workshop , an industrial installation, a farm and the like is termed

- (a) Appropriation
- (b) Re-appropriation
- (c) Contingent expenditure
- (d) Charged expenditure

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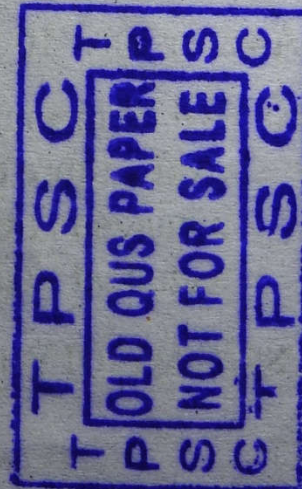
(ii) Prior concurrence of Finance Department shall not be required in respect of

- (a) Outsourcing of services
- (b) Purchase of screen stands in the hospitals of Home Department
- (c) Extension of existing telephones
- (d) Sanction of overtime allowances.

(iii) Administrative Departments are empowered to accord Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction in respect of non-plan schemes to the extent of

- (a) Full power
- (b) ₹ 5.00 crore
- (c) ₹ 10.00 crore
- (d) ₹ 20.00 crore

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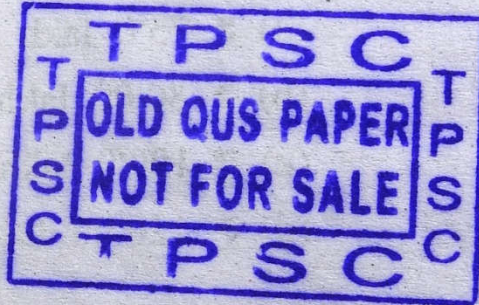


(iv) PWD will levy agency charges upon any other department of the State Government for execution of any work on providing of any service at the rate of

- (a) 8% of the estimated cost
- (b) 10% of the estimated cost
- (c) 12% of the estimated cost
- (d) Nil

(v) Departmental Purchase Committees have financial ceiling upto

- (a) ₹ 40.00 lakh
- (b) ₹ 50.00 lakh
- (c) ₹ 75.00 lakh
- (d) ₹ 100.00 lakh



(vi) With prior approval of the Finance Department, the Administrative Department shall be competent to write off losses upto

- (a) ₹ 20,000/-
- (b) ₹ 25,000/-
- (c) ₹ 30,000/-
- (d) ₹ 40,000/-

(vii) Competent authorities under various rules adopted by the State Government in respect of gazetted officers to sanction medical reimbursement claims (in accordance with the rules in force applicable in each case) is

- (a) Chief Secretary
- (b) Finance Secretary
- (c) Secretary of the Department
- (d) Head of the Department

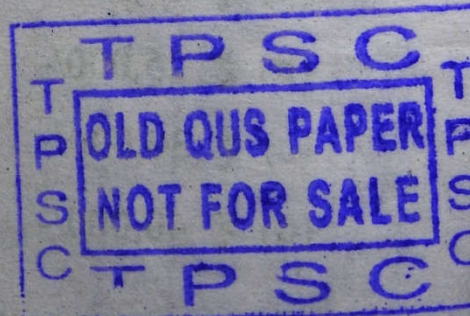
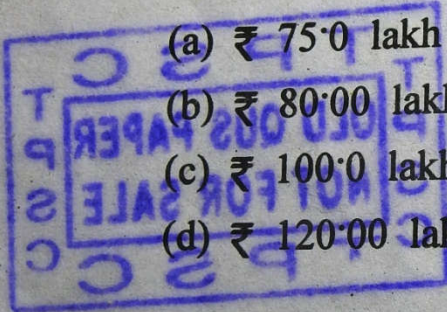
(viii) Superintending Engineers of PWD are empowered to accept the lowest tender for works upto

- (a) ₹ 75.0 lakh
- (b) ₹ 80.00 lakh
- (c) ₹ 100.0 lakh
- (d) ₹ 120.00 lakh

(ix) Executive Engineers of PWD are delegated power to accept the highest bid at or exceeding the reserve price for disposal of government buildings (without land) for a maximum value of

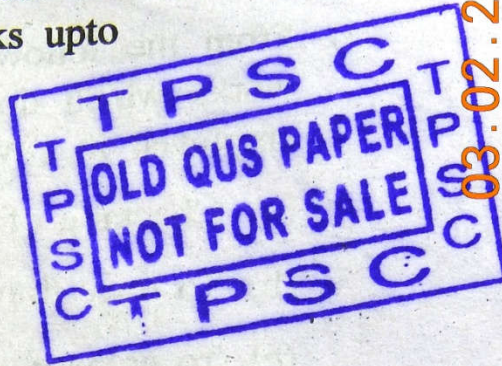
- (a) ₹ 0.75 lakh
- (b) ₹ 1.00 lakh
- (c) ₹ 1.50 lakh
- (d) ₹ 2.00 lakh

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(x) Assistant Engineers of PWD are empowered to accord Technical Sanction to detailed estimates for works upto

- (a) ₹ 1.0 lakh
- (b) ₹ 1.50 lakh
- (c) ₹ 2.00 lakh
- (d) ₹ 2.50 lakh



(xi) Additional Chief Engineers of PWD are empowered to award a work without call of tenders for a maximum value of

- (a) ₹ 1.0 lakh
- (b) ₹ 2.0 lakh
- (c) ₹ 2.50 lakh
- (d) No power

(xii) Superintending Engineers of PWD are delegated power to sanction rates for additional/substituted items upto a maximum value of

- (a) ₹ 4.00 lakh
- (b) ₹ 5.00 lakh
- (c) ₹ 6.00 lakh
- (d) ₹ 7.00 lakh.

PART – V

5. Answer any 2 (two) questions :

2×5=10

(i) From the following, identify the items of works which do not pertain to surveyors, employed in PWD :

(a) Checking of preliminary estimates

(b) To trace drawings

(c) To prepare abstract of measurements for closing of Master Rolls

(d) To look after watch and word arrangement of materials and T and P in stores

(e) To make appropriate entry in level books

(f) To detect and report unauthorised occupation, encroachment etc.

(g) To carry out valuation of buildings.

(ii) State, in brief, the duties and responsibilities of Helpers under PWD

(iii) What is the nature of duties of a Junior Fitter inside and outside the workshop ?

(iv) Write, in brief, the supervisory nature of duties of a Foreman inside a workshop.